

PHM COE Phase I Advisory Board Meeting

Sandia National Laboratories Structural Health Monitoring Overview

by

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Outline

- Sandia Heritage in System Development
 - Performance Assessment of Critical Products
 - System Integration
 - Physical and Computational Simulation
 - Sensors
 - Structural Health Monitoring Motivations
 - 1980's
 - 1990's
 - 2000's
- New Initiatives
- Summary

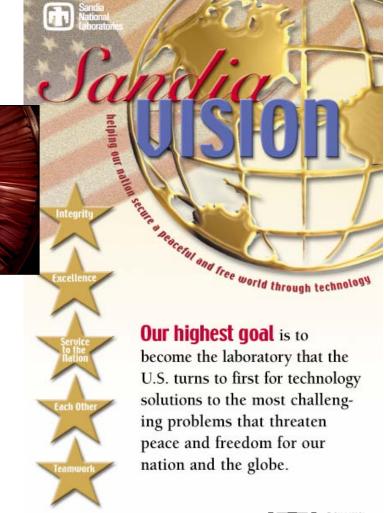


Sandia National Laboratories

 National security laboratory

 Primary mission in nuclear weapons

 Broader mission in science and technology to meet national needs





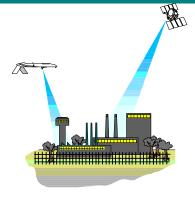
Sandia is a National Security Laboratory

Nuclear Weapons

Safe, Secure, **Reliable Weapons**

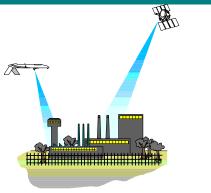


Nonproliferation & Assessments



Detection

Surveillance



Military Technologies and Applications

Energy & Infrastructure Assurance



Energy



Information



Transportation







TJB, PHM COE 120604 Baca SNL, Sandia General Overview, 12/06/04, 4

Sandia Motivations in Structural Health Monitoring

Reduce maintenance cost
Optimize service schedule



Structural Health Monitoring (SHM): a system that monitors structure to Prevent accidents detect damage

- -reduces maintenance costs
- -optimizes service and replacement schedules
- -saves lives

Ensure safety of DOE owned facilities



Asses integrity of a damaged structure

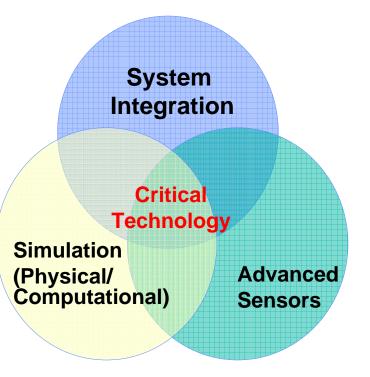




Sandia General Overview, 12/06/04, 5

1949 to Present –R&D for Critical National Security Systems

- Engineering Non-Nuclear Parts of the Nuclear Weapon Stockpile
 - Development
 - Safety, Reliability and Security
- Stockpile Surveillance
 - Flight Test Program
 - Sampling Program
- Treaty Verification Technology
 - Space
 - Ground
- Energy R&D
 - Nuclear Material Transportation
 - Pulsed Power Fusion
 - Renewable Energy
- Advanced Military Technology
 - SAR
 - Penetrators
- Development Testing
 - Full Scale
 - Aboveground (Banned by Treaty)
 - Underground (Banned by Treaty)
 - Radiation
 - Abnormal
 - Environmental Simulation





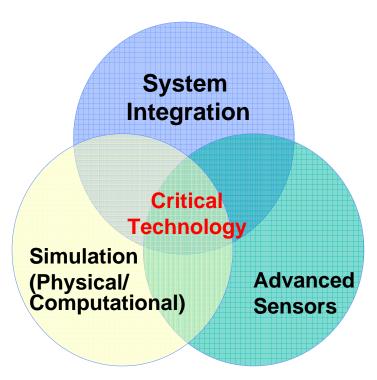
Enduring Stockpile Weapon Systems are Qualified on Evolving Delivery Systems





1980's — R&D for Critical National Security Systems

- Stockpile Reduction
 - Aging Issue
- Site Security Technology
 - Advanced Sensors
- Transportation Security
 - Mobile Sensors
- Treaty Verification
 - Distributed Sensors
- Experimental Modal Analysis
 - Simplistic Model Validation
 - Hardwired Roving Sensors
 - Limited Sensor Capability
 - Limited Computer Model Capability
 - Operational Testing

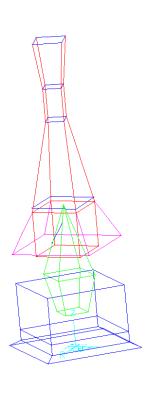




Missile Payload Analysis & Testing













1990's -

R&D for Critical National Security Systems

New Focus Areas

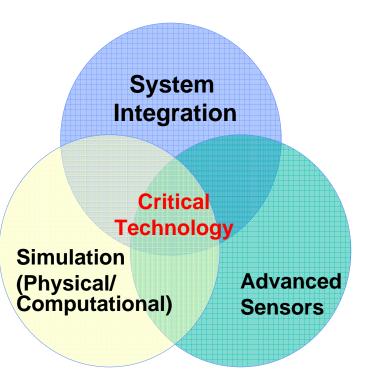
- Weapons Complex Consolidation
- Production
- Dismantlement
- Non-Proliferation
- Missile Defense
- Industry Cooperative Research and Development
- ASCI Accelerated Super Computing Initiative
- End of Underground Testing

Structural Health Monitoring

- Aging Aircraft
- Wind Turbines
- Bridges
- Active Structural Control
 - Precision Manufacturing
 - Noise Control
 - Space Structures

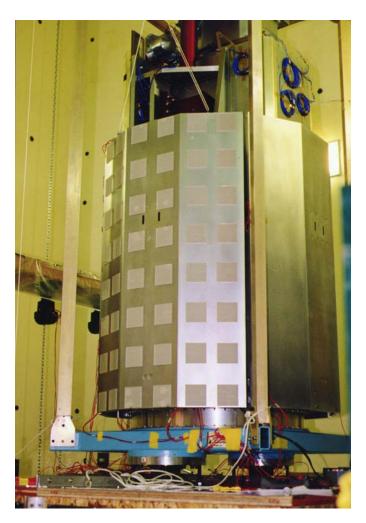
Architectural Surety

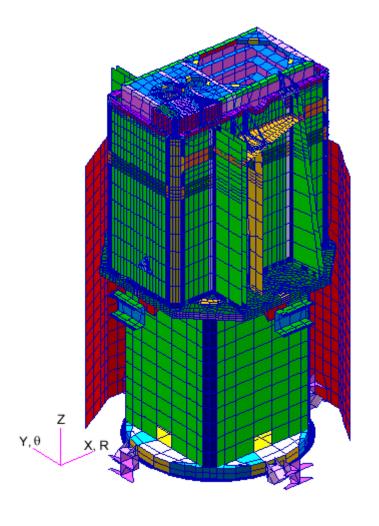
- Terrorist Attacks on Civil Infrastructure
- Safety, Reliability and Security of Civil Infrastructure











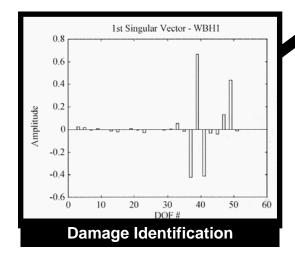
New Health Monitoring Technologies can Monitor Changes in Mass Distribution, Stiffness, Energy Dissipation and Nonlinearity

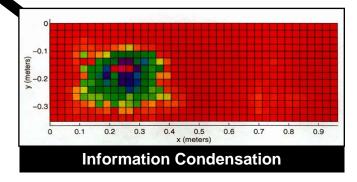


Diagnostic Measurement

Operational Implementation

Structural Health Monitoring Via Dynamics









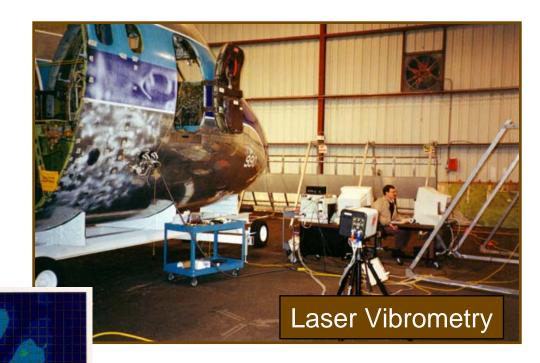
Diagnostic Measurement

- Large areas
- Realistic structures
- High spatial density
- Broad frequency band

Damage 4 Velocity

1062 Hz

- Non-destructive
- Rapid visualization
- Non-contact



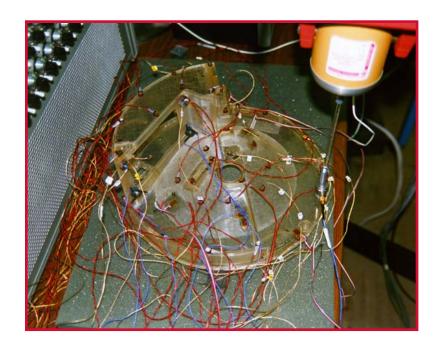
Vibration Pattern at 1062 Hz

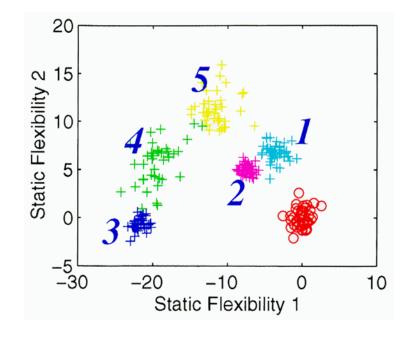


Damage ID with Neural Networks

Cast Metal Bulkhead

- Rapid Prototyped Part
- Induced Damage Study 5 Damage Cases
- Static Flexibility for Information Condensation
- Probabilistic Neural Network for Damage ID









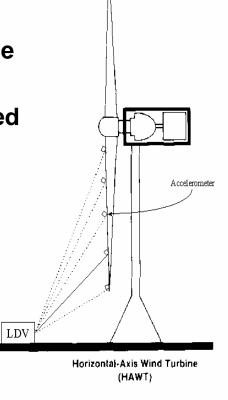


TJB, PHM_COE_120604_Baca_SNL, Sandia General Overview, 12/06/04, 15

Wind Turbine Structural Health Monitoring

- Testing Performed on HAWT
- Assess LDV system performance in the field
- Assess ability to detect simulated damage
- Assess measures of health monitoring for turbine blades



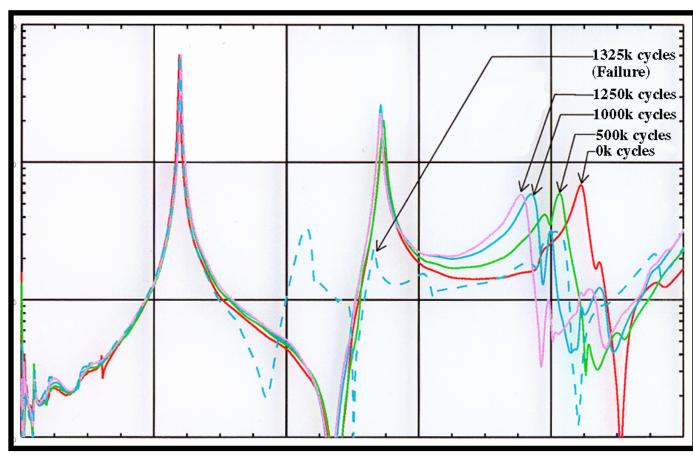




Damage Accumulation Testing of a Wind Turbine Blade







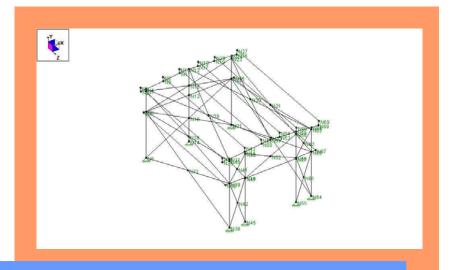


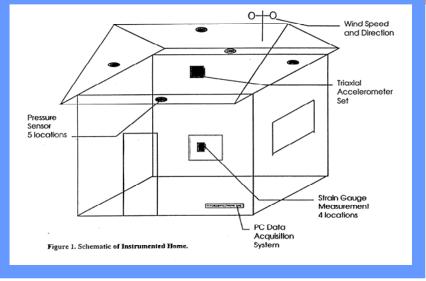


Model and Measure Loads and Responses

Severe Storm Loss Prevention





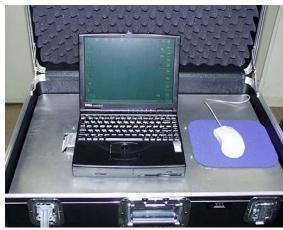




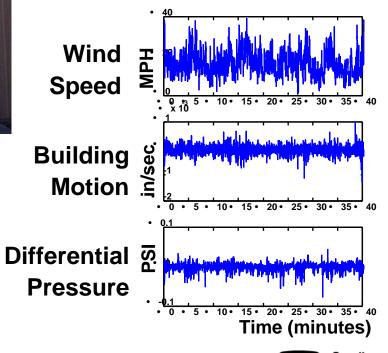
Autonomous Severe Event Recorder (ASER)







Correlate Building Excitation and Response

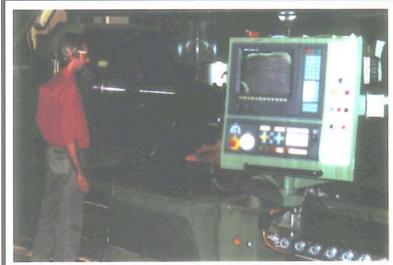




Cutting Test Overview

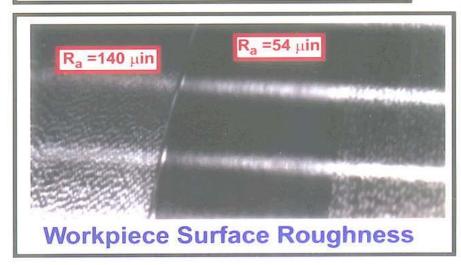


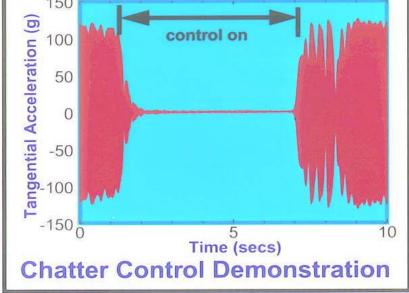
Structural Dynamics and Vibration Control Department



Sandia's Binns & Barry Lathe







Smart Materials & Structures Development

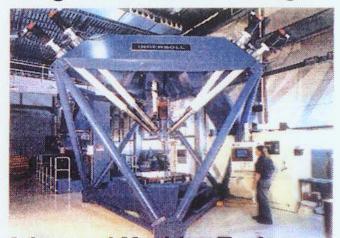


Structural Dynamics and Vibration Control Department

Problem: Excess Flexibility, Resonant Vibration, Unacceptable Transient Dynamic Response, Control Structure Interaction and sudden Failures in Mechanical / Structural Systems

Importance: Performance requirements of new mechanical / structural systems (e.g. weapon components, manufacturing and commercial systems, etc.) demand higher speeds, agility, reliability and more precise operation while also reducing weight / mass and lower energy requirements and cost.

Activities: Developing Vibration, Shape and Position Control in light weight structures using P/E, ER/MR Fluids, SMA materials.



Advanced Machine Tools



ER / MR Fluids



Embedded P/E Actuator

10/30/95

/u12/cabruen/viewgraphs/Smart-Matls-Overview



2000's — R&D for Critical National Security Systems

- Weapon System Life Extension Programs
 - ASC Teraflop Computing
 - Massively Parallel Engineering Codes
 - Experimental Model Validation
 - Uncertainty Quantification
 - Microsystems and Engineering Sciences Applications (MESA)
 - MEMS Development
 - Nano-technology
 - Embedded Sensors for Sandia Weapon Components
 - In-situ Reliability Assessment Aging
 - Model Validation
 - Manufacturing Process Control
- Homeland Security
 - Massively Distributed Sensor Networks
 - Self-powered Sensors
 - Wireless Smart Sensors

System Integration

Critical
Technology
Simulation
(Physical/
Computational)

Advanced Sensors



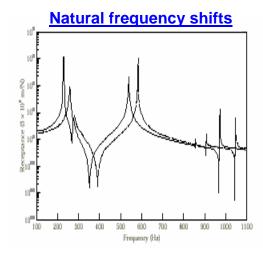
Dynamic Response Methods

- Based on changes in vibration signature
- Limitations
 - –Low level of sensitivity to small cracks
 - -Requires great number of sensors to be effective
 - -Expensive

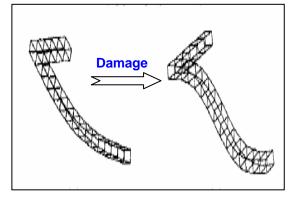
Non-Destructive Evaluation (NDE)

- Based on wave interruption / reflection
 - Ultrasonic techniques
 - Acoustic emissions
 - Radiography
 - Thermography
 - Laser holography

Current SHM Limitations



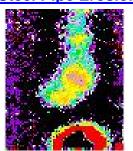
Mode shapes changes







Steel Pipe Erosion

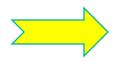


Multiple Flaws



Limitations

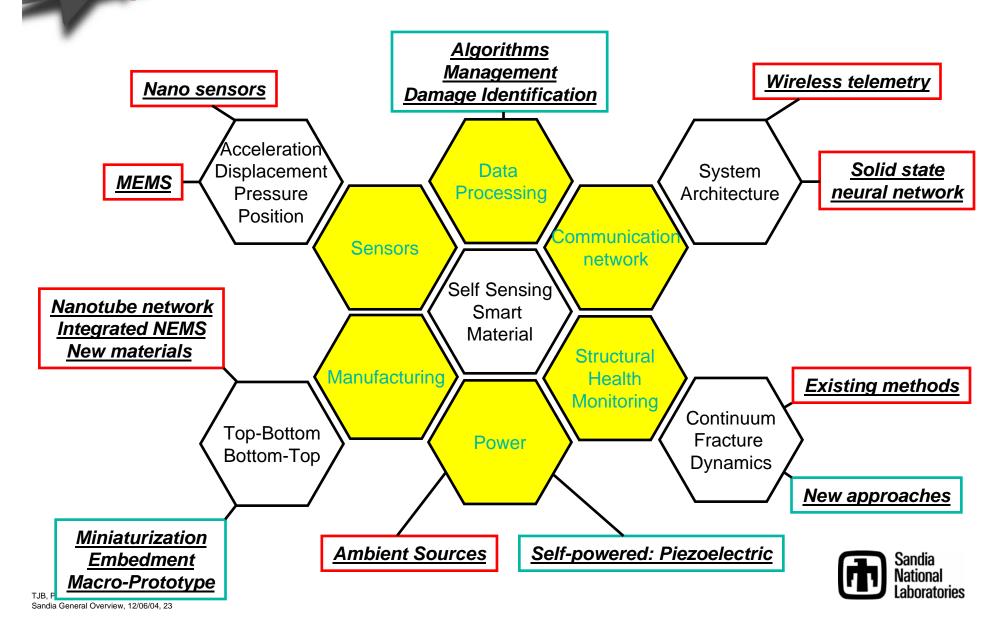
- Require local inspections
- Sophisticated equipment
- Structure disassembly



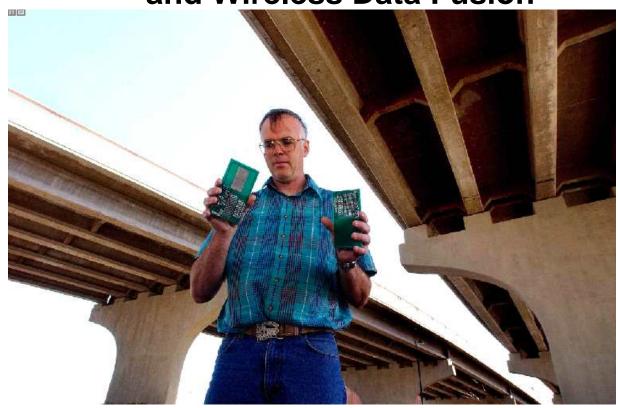
SHM functions imbedded in conventional materials











Demonstrated the feasibility of a wireless, battery-free, vibrationpowered sensor that could help keep tabs on the structural health of buildings and bridges.



Embedded Neutron Generator Microsensor



Analog Devices MEMS 2-axis accelerometer, 4 x 4 x 1.45 mm

Problem Description:

Create an embedded neutron generator (NG) health microsensor. A truly disruptive technology for neutron tube design, manufacturing and surveillance would be to embed health sensors into operational components.

Proposed Work:

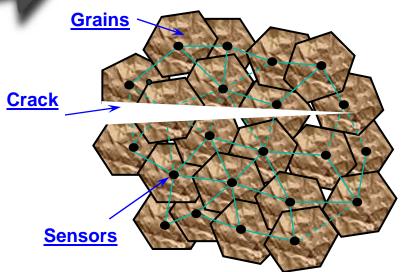
- Develop formal method for organization
- •Sample information available for key properties, process issues, and aging concerns.
- •Identify detection methods.
- Prioritize and develop roadmap.

Applications:

- •Enhance the nuclear weapon mission at Sandia National Labs and national security mission at DOE.
- •Potential improvements that would benefit manufacturing, predictive modeling, and surveillance of neutron generators.







Technical Approach:

•Assess feasibility of creation new smart materials that will incorporate subgrain nanosize sensors to provide structural health monitoring functions.

Problem Description:

The cornerstone of the existing SHM method's limitations is that the monitoring functions are appended to the conventional materials and structures. We propose creating new structural materials that will incorporate health-monitoring functions as one of their properties, similar to nervous system of a living organism.



Summary: Structural Health Monitoring of the Future will Integrate Simulation and Sensors

Develop High Resolution Models

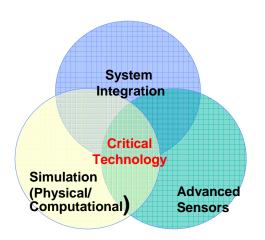
- **–Employ Teraflop Computing Capabilities**
- -Validate Models for Life-cycle Performance Evaluation

Develop Disruptive Sensor Technology

- -Real-Time Performance Assessment
- –Integrate Sensors in Material
- -Wireless and Self-powered Sensors

Collaborate with Other Agencies

Simulation and Sensor Technology





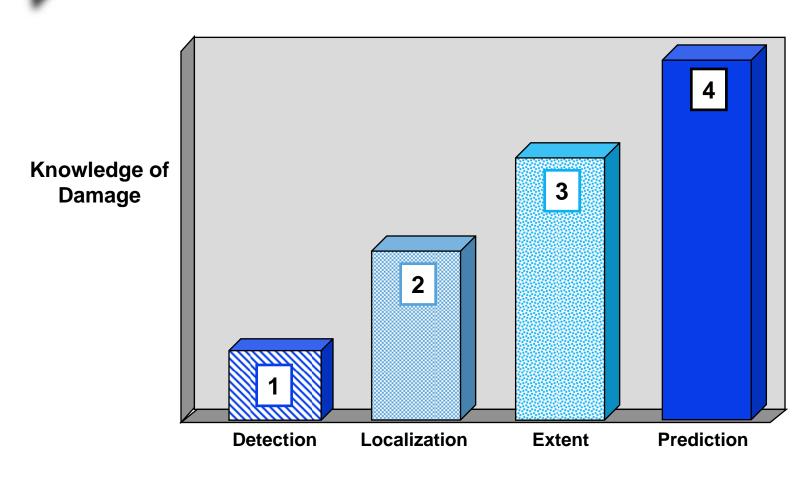


Questions?





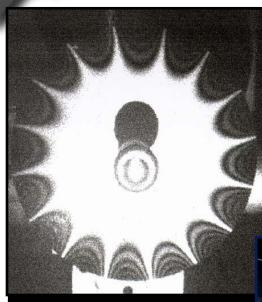
Degrees of Health Monitoring Knowledge



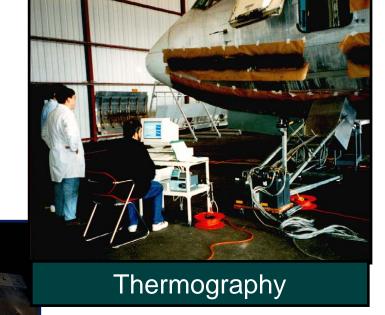
Structural Health Monitoring



Diagnostic Measurement - Advanced NDE



Laser Holography



Advanced Ultrasonics

